UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/2000/41
20 January 2000

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 JANUARY 2000 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

For the last eight months we have been witness to the failure by the Kosovo Force (KFOR) and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission (UNMIK) to implement Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 and, in a great many instances, to the deliberate and gross violations of its provisions, primarily those relative to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its constituent Republic of Serbia, despite their express reaffirmation in the said resolution and the related documents.

The failure by the international military and civil presences in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, has been corroborated by the alarming reports by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Secretary-General of the United Nations, humanitarian organizations and the media of the plight of the Serbs and other non-Albanians in this Serbian province. These reports document a vast humanitarian catastrophe, caused initially by the aggression of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and then by the terror and expulsion of Serbs carried out by ethnic Albanian terrorist separatists in the wake of the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK.

Because of the failure to implement, and/or an arbitrary interpretation of their mandate established by, Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), KFOR and UNMIK, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and head of UNMIK in particular, bear direct responsibility for the present situation in the province characterized by lawlessness, chaos, massive crime, destruction and usurpation of public and private property and, most regrettably, by everyday terror, killings, kidnappings and the ethnic cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanians.

Since 12 June 1999, over 350,000 mostly Serbs and Montenegrins, but also Roma, Muslims, Turks, Goranci and others, have been driven out of Kosovo and Metohija. Prior to 13 January 2000, armed terrorist gangs, primarily the members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), carried out 3,688 acts of terrorism, most of them against Serbs and Montenegrins. A total of 793 persons have been killed, 611 wounded and 688 abducted and gone missing. (The annex to the present letter contains an overview of terrorist and other

acts of violence in the province of Kosovo and Metohija since the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK in the period from 12 June 1999 to 13 January 2000.)

Because of these developments, in more than 40 letters addressed to the Security Council and/or the Secretary-General, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has brought to their attention the unacceptable illegal acts of KFOR and UNMIK, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and head of UNMIK in particular, and requested the Security Council to take energetic measures to ensure a full and consistent implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents and to put an end to the attempts to depart from, postpone the implementation of, or to interpret arbitrarily the provisions of the said resolution and the military technical agreement. Unfortunately, none of these requests has been proceeded upon.

Contrary to the contention of KFOR and UNMIK, the security situation in Kosovo and Metohija continues to deteriorate on a daily basis. Crimes committed by the members of the terrorist so-called KLA, transformed into the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps, against Serbs and other non-Albanians are in the ascendant, providing convincing evidence of the continued ethnic cleansing of the remaining non-Albanian population and the drive to prevent the return of Serbian and other non-Albanian expellees.

Last week, in particular, has seen some extremely monstrous crimes: on 11 January the Muslim family of Skenderi was killed in Prizren; on 13 January an 11-year Albanian girl was raped and killed near Vitina; on 15 January the Serbian Orthodox church in the village of Cerknica was dynamited and blown up in front of KFOR; and on 16 January three Serbian returnees were killed near the village of Pasjane.

Bearing that in mind, I am writing to request, on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the deteriorating security situation in Kosovo and Metohija and to take appropriate measures in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Overview of terrorist and other acts of violence and of certain violations of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) in the province of Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, since the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK in the period from 12 June 1999 to 16 January 2000

1) **Number of terrorist attacks**: 3,688

3,491 committed against Serbs and Montenegrins, 87 against Albanians and 110 against Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and members of other ethnic groups.

2) **Number of abducted and missing persons**: 688
630 Serbs and Montenegrins, 36 Albanians and 22 members of other ethnic groups.
69 abducted persons have been killed, 6 have escaped, 32 have been released, while the fate of 581 persons is still unknown.

3) **Number of killed persons**: 793
705 Serbs and Montenegrins (22 massacred, 84 mutilated and 5 burned to death), 63 Albanians and 25 members of other ethnic groups.

4) **The most recent brutal crimes**:

- Killing of the Skenderis, a four-member Muslim family, in Prizren on 11 January 2000;

- Rape and killing of an 11-year-old Albanian girl by a KFOR member near Vitina on 13 January 2000;

- Killing of three Serbian returnees in the village of Pasjane on 16 January 2000.

5) **Number of persons arbitrarily arrested by KFOR and UNMIK**: 57

Arrested Serbs are detained in prisons in Priština, Prizren, Sojevo near Uroševac, Kosovska Mitrovica, Gnjilane, Lipljan and Kolokot Banja.

They have been arrested without any explanation or charges, only on the ground of information provided by the Albanians, most frequently the members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA).

6) **Number of wounded persons**: 611

7) **Reported cases of physical assault, harassment and infliction of grave bodily harm**: 416

8) **Registered cases of serious threats**: 356

9) **Registered number of private dwellings broken into and forcibly taken occupancy of**: 776 in Priština, over 200 in Kosovska Mitrovica, 190 in Gnjilane, 124 in Orahovac, a large number in Kosovo Polje and Lipljan.

10) **Ethnic cleansing**:

- Over 350 000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians have been expelled from Kosovo and Metohija in the campaign of ethnic cleansing following the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK. It is estimated that over 250 000 of the expellees are Serbs.
- The following towns and villages have been ethnically cleansed of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci and other non-Albanians:

Prizren, Djakovica, Pec, Srbica, Podujevo, Vucitrn, Glogovac; the villages in the municipality of Istok; Djakovo, Osojane, Tucepom, Kos, Zac, Belica, Krnjine, Maricane, Kacanik, Stimlje, Kmetovacka Vrbica, the surrounds of Urosevac, Slivovo, Nedakovac, Nevoljane, Vrpica, Ljestar, Zegra (municipality of Gnjilane), Zitnje, Pozaranje, Grmovo, Drobes, Kabas and Binac (municipality of Vitina).

- Priština has been almost completely ethnically cleansed (all the Serbian population has been driven out of the largest residential areas: Ulpijana, Suncani Breg, Dardanija, Univerzitetsko naselje), Gnjilane, Uroševac, Kosovska Mitrovica, Lipljan, Kosovo Polje where 80 per cent of the Serbian population has been expelled (houses and shops have been burned down and looted, while Albanian terrorists harass and physically abuse Serbs, who refused to sell their houses and move out of Kosovo and Metohija, before the eyes of the members of KFOR), Kosovska Kamenica, the surrounds of Vitina and Kosovsko Pomoravlje, and the villages of Toplicane, Rujice, Magure, Slovinja, Staro Gracko.

The members of the terrorist so-called KLA terrorize in particular the region of Gora populated by the indigenous ethnic group of Goranci, who are not allowed to use their Serbian maternal language in schools and in everyday life, in an attempt to misrepresent this ethnic group as Albanians.

11) **Destruction of churches, monasteries and cultural monuments**:

About 80 churches, monasteries and other cultural monuments have been burned down, demolished or seriously damaged including the Church of Our Lady in Dolac, monastery of St. Mark in Koriša from 1467, monastery of Prophets Kosmo and Damjan in Zaocište from XIV century, the church from the XIV century at Kijevo, the Holy Trinity monastery from the XIV century near Mušutište, monastery Devic from 1440, church of St. Paraskeva at Drenik from the XVI century, the church of St. Demetrius near Pec, the Orthodox church at Grmovo near Vitina, the church of St. Elijah in Zegra near Gnjilane, the church of St Mary at Mušutište from 1315, the church of St. Prophet Elijah at Bistricin, the church of Holy Apostles Peter and Paul in Suva Reka, the monastery of St. Uroš at Nerodimlje, the monastery of St. Archangel Gabriel from the XIV century at Binac, the church of the Holy Virgin from the XVI century at Belo Polje, the church of St. John the Baptist at Pecka Banja, the churches in the village of Naklo, Vucitrn,

Petrovac, Uroševac, Podgorce, Djurakovac, Kruševo, Osojane, Samodreza, Dresna near Klina, Rekovac, Petric, the monastery of Dinac near Vitina and the Holy Trinity Cathedral in Djakovica.

The clergy have been terrorized and persecuted. More than 150 parish residences have been destroyed or damaged. Over 10 000 icons and other sacral objects, most of them cultural monuments under the special protection of the State, have been stolen or destroyed.

The following cultural monuments have been damaged and demolished:

- statues of the Serbian lexicographer Vuk Karadzic and the great Montenegrin poet Petar Petrovic Njegoš in downtown Priština;

- monuments of King Uroš in Uroševac and King Dušan in Prizren;

- memorial to Prince Lazar in Gnjilane and the memorial to Serbian rulers of the Nemanjic dynasty in the village of Gornje Nerodimlje.

12) **Forcible and illegal usurpation of public institutions**:

- Forcible and illegal usurpations of premises and buildings of post offices, banks, medical institutions, water and power supply systems, the University, elementary and secondary schools, municipal and local government, local communes, buildings of the Ministry of the Interior and the Army of Yugoslavia, factories, enterprises and cooperatives in Priština (Clinical Centre "Priština" and the health centre, the Federal Customs Administration, the Public Housing Company, Institute for Urban Planning, the public enterprise "Vodovod", thermal power plant "Kosovo B", depots and petrol stations of "Jugopetrol", the share-holding companies "Kosmet-Priština", "Kosovo-Trans", the public enterprise "Energoinvest", the public enterprise "Autopriština", "Car shock absorbers plant", "Jugotrans", etc.) Prizren, Dragaš, Podujevo, Lipljan, Štrpci, Kosovska Mitrovica, Kosovo Polje (with the assistance of the members of KFOR), Djakovica (with the assistance of the members of KFOR).

- Forcible and illegal usurpation of public enterprises and institutions employing over 20 000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians who have been dismissed and are now without any income.

13) **Registered armed attacks on villages**: Slovinj, Maticane, Orahovac, Konjuh, Berivojce, Gornja Brnjica, the villages around Kosovska Kamenica: Grncar, Magila, Ajvalija, all the villages of the Istok-Klina region, Gorazdevac near Pec, Svinjare, Klokot, Novo Brdo, Zjum, Donja and Gornja Gušterica, Sušica, Badavac, Bresje, Vrbovac, Vitina, Cernice, (municipality of Gnjilane), Dobruša, Veliko Ropotovo (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica), Parteš (municipality of Gnjilane), Pasjane (municipality of Gnjilane), Lještar, Budriga, Dobrotin (municipality of Lipljan), Grncar, Binac, Ranilug, Silovo, Odovce, Rajanovce, Bosce, Zaglavica, Paravolo, Lebane, Gojbulja, the villages in the area of the municipality of Gora: Brodosvce, Belobrod, Kukavce. The houses of Goranci, Muslims and Albanians loyal to the FR of Yugoslavia, are frequent targets of armed attacks.

14) **Sieges of towns and villages**: Gadnje, Orahovac and Velika Hodza, Koretin, villages around Gnjilane, Priluzje, Gornja Srbica, Gorazdevac. Since the deloyment of KFOR and UNMIK about 3 500 of the Orahovac Serbian, residents have been forced to live in a ghetto by the KLA terrorists for more than seven months, the only such instance in Europe after the Second World War.

15) **Daily armed threats and attacks against villages and terror committed against non-Albanian population**: Ugljari, Srpski Babuš, Štimlje, Novo Selo, Bresje, the area around Kosovo Polje, Miloševo, the village of Zebnice (dramatic humanitarian situation), the majority of the mainly Croat Catholic population who lived in the villages of Letinice, Vrnez, Vrnavo Kolo and Šašare have moved out, Drenovac (50 Serbs massacred), the village of Cernice (series of incidents in which members of the US contingent of KFOR harassed Serbs), Pozaranje, Gotovuša, Gatnje, Zubin Potok, Veliki Alaš, Vrelo and Radevo.

16) **Looted Serbian villages from which the residents have been forced out**: Muzicani, Slivovo, Orlovic, Dragaš, the area around Kosovo Polje, Sofalija, Livadice, Mirovac, Sirinicka Zupa, Medregovac, Grace, Zocište, Sofalije, Dragoljevac, Tomance, Koretin, Leštar, Donja Šipašnica.

17) **Serbian neighbourhoods set on fire**: Istok, Klina, Donja Lapaštica, Obrandza, Velika Reka, Perane, Lauše, the villages around Podujevo, Grace, Donja Dubica, Zocište, Orahovac, Naklo, Vitomirica, Belo Polje, Kojlovice, Aloš-Toplicane, Krajište, Rudnik, Donji Strmac, Goleš (municipality of Lipljan), Orlovic (municipality of Priština), Krpimej and Lauša (municipality of Podujevo), Muzicane (all Serbian houses burned down), Zaimovo, Denovac, Lesjane, Gornje and Donje Nerodimlje (all Serbian houses looted and burned down), Sinaje (municipality of Istok), Belovac, Mali Talinovac, Ljubizda, Klobuka (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica).

18) **Registered number of homes burned down**: about 50 000 houses of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci and other non-Albanians have been burned down in Kosovo and Metohija.

19) **Registered number of illegal entries of foreign citizens into the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia (Kosovo and Metohija) without the necessary papers (visas and registration of stay with the competent authorities):** 677

Over 200 000 foreigners have illegally entered into the Province with the consent of UNMIK and KFOR. On several occasions, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has officially requested their expulsion. These requests have not been acted upon although among those persons are international terrorists, criminals, drug dealers, mafia members, traders in women and children, bordello owners and organizers of other forms of international crime.

20) **Registered number of stolen vehicles**: over 12 000 vehicles. Due to the failure of KFOR to guard the borders with Macedonia and Albania, 250 000 vehicles have been brought over into Kosovo and Metohija without payment of customs duties; most of these vehicles have been stolen.

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21) **Registered number of criminal acts of illicit trafficking and possession of goods without appropriate documents**: 137

22) **Registered number of cases of violation of the land security zone by KFOR**: 236

OVERVIEW OF TERRORIST AND OTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND OF CERTAIN VIOLATIONS OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244 (1999) IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA, THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF THE YUGOSLAV CONSTITUENT REPUBLIC OF SERBIA, SINCE THE DEPLOYMENT OF K F O R AND U N M I K IN THE PERIOD FROM 12 JUNE 1999 TO 16 JANUARY 2000

Terrorism of Albanian separatists

Total number of terrorist attacks	3,688
- Serbs and Montenegrins	3,491
- Albanians	87
- members of other ethnic groups	110
A. Total number of persons killed	793
- Serbs and Montenegrins	705
- Albanians	63
- members of other ethnic groups	25
B. Total number of persons wounded	611
- Serbs and Montenegrins	572
- Albanians	18
- members of other ethnic groups	21
C. Total number of persons kidnapped and missing	688
- Serbs and Montenegrins	630
- Albanians	36
- members of other ethnic groups	22
D. Fate of kidnapped and missing persons	
1. Killed	69
2. Escaped	6
3. Unaccounted-for	581
4. Released	32

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